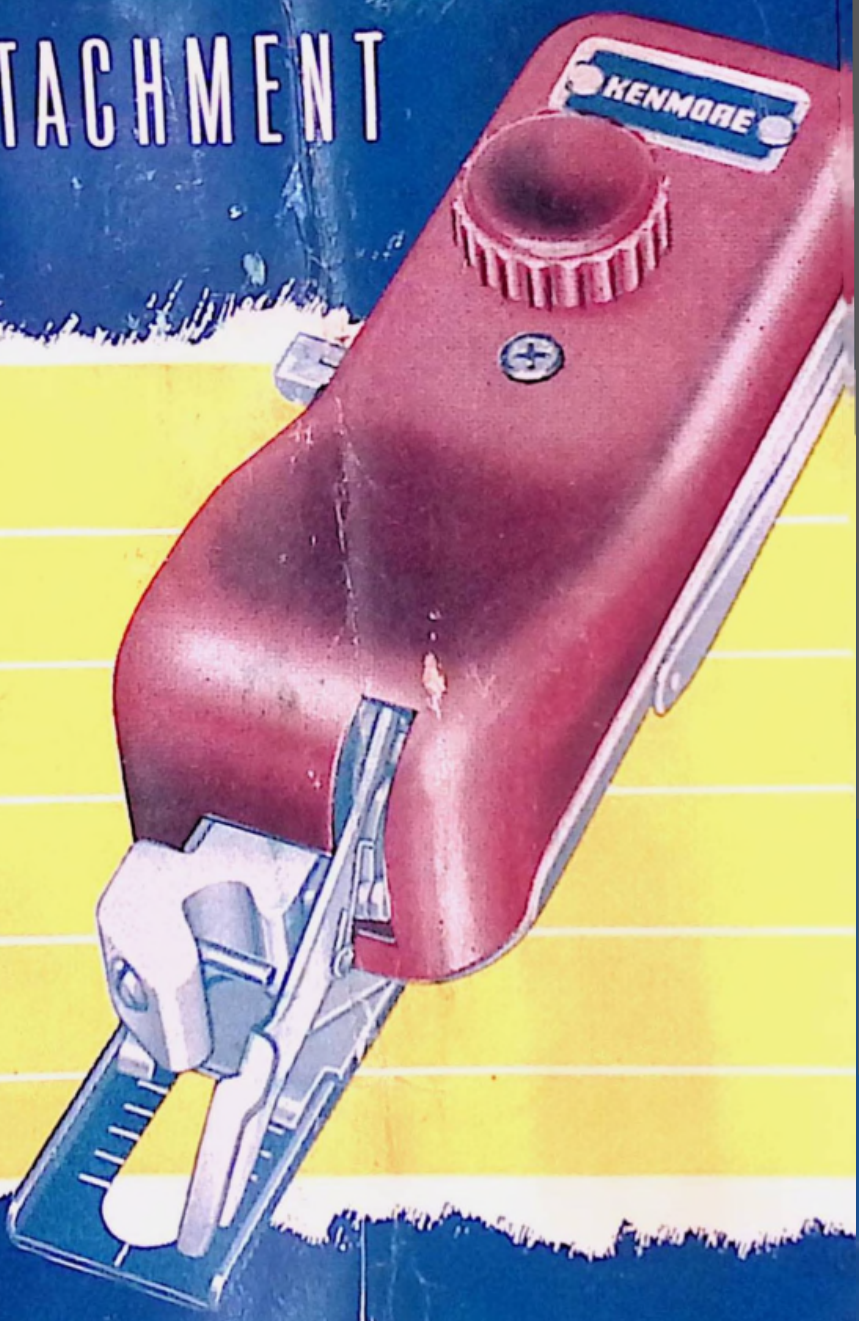
KENMORE

BUTTONHOLE ATTACHMENT



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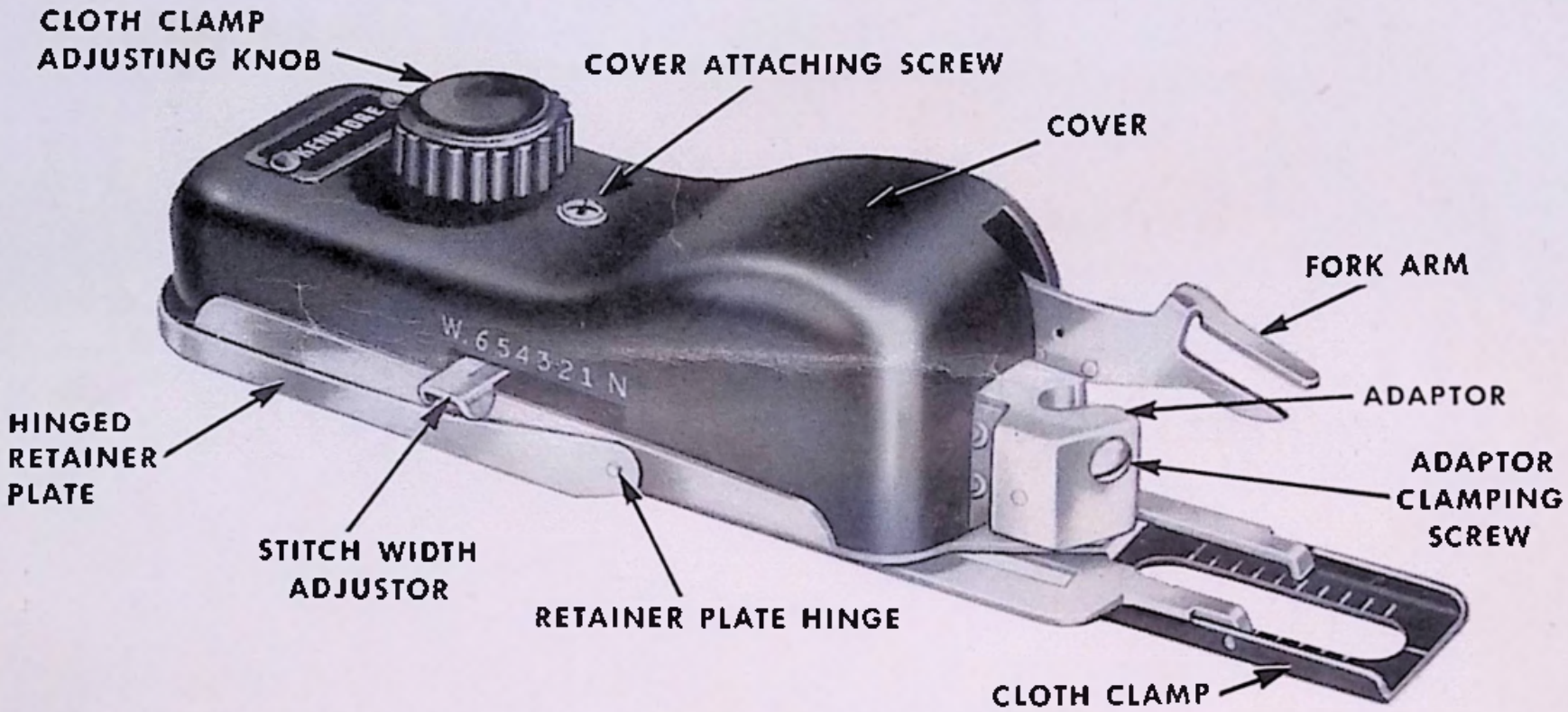
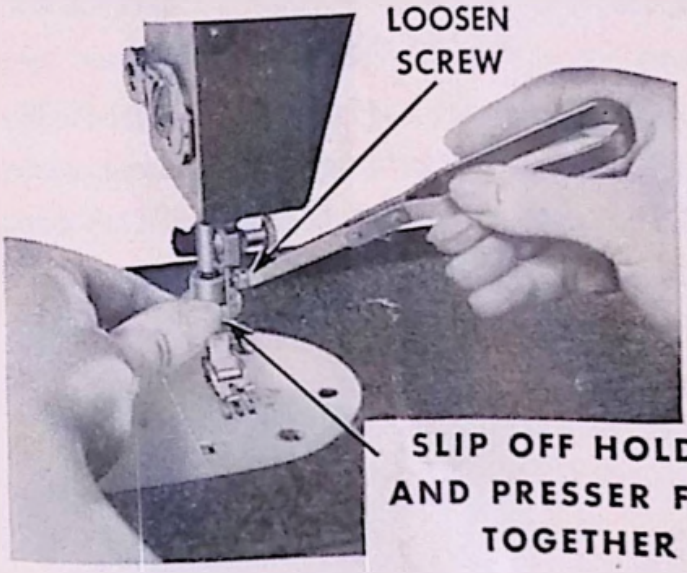
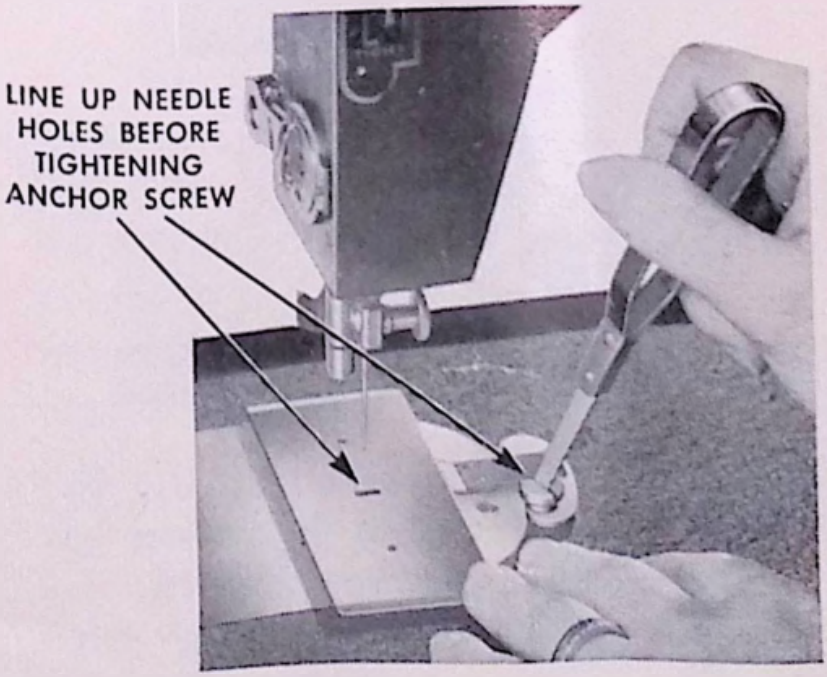

CLOTH CLAMP ADJUSTING KNOB
COVER ATTACHING SCREW
COVER
FORK ARM
ADAPTOR
ADAPTOR CLAMPING SCREW
HINGED RETAINER PLATE
STITCH WIDTH ADJUSTOR
RETAINER PLATE HINGE
CLOTH CLAMP
KENMORE
W.654321N

ATTACHING FEED COVER PLATE

Remove the presser foot holder with the presser foot attached, from the presser bar of the sewing machine by loosening set screw just above the knurled thumb screw.



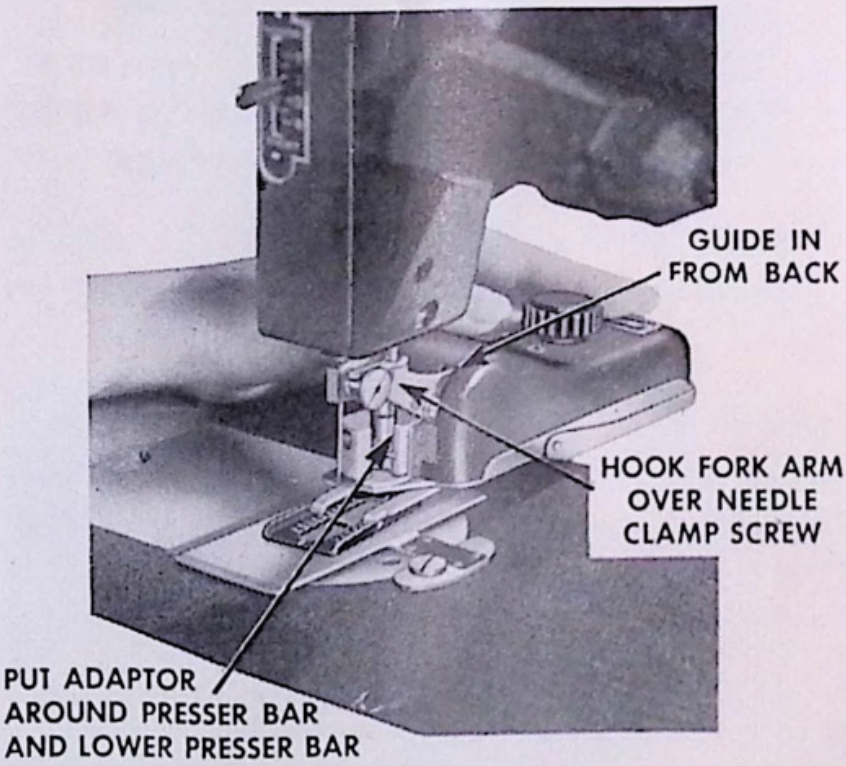
Place feed cover plate over the needle plate on the machine. Allow needle to



enter the slot in the plate, making sure it is in the center. Fit anchor screw through the hole in the anchor plate and into screw hole in the bed of the machine. Tighten with a screw driver.

ATTACHING BUTTONHOLE WORKER ATTACHMENT

Raise needle to its highest position. Raise the fork arm of buttonhole attachment until it is in line with the needle clamp. Guide the attachment into position from the rear, placing the fork arm astride the



hub of the needle clamp while the adaptor is fitted around the presser bar of the machine. IMPORTANT . . . *Lower presser bar until presser bar finds*

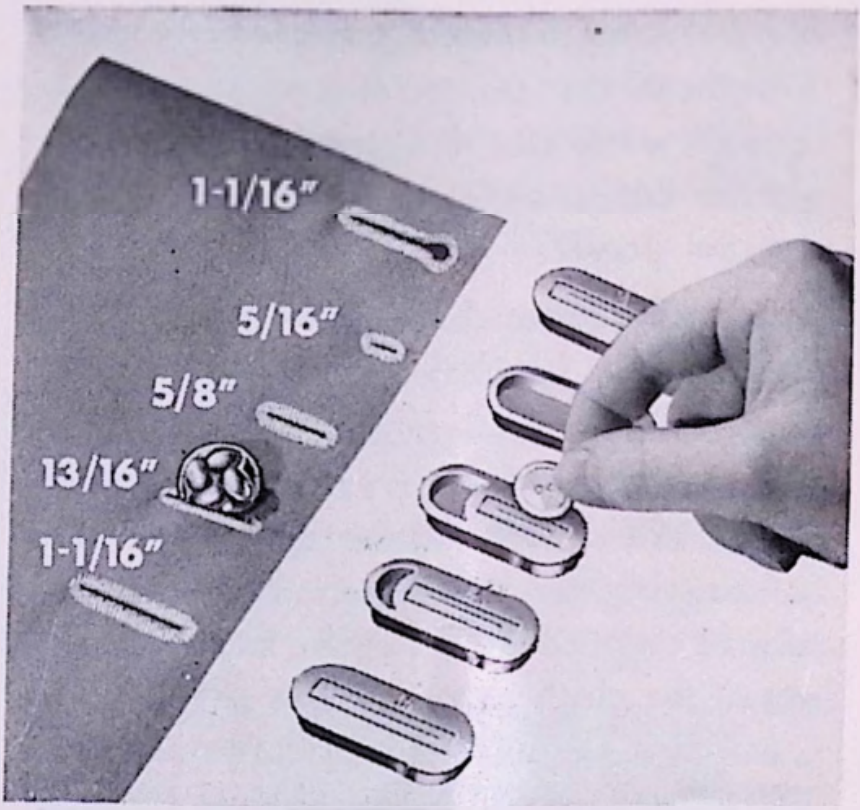
its position against positioning pin. Straighten the attachment so that it is square with the machine bed, then tighten adaptor clamping screw using a screw driver.

Before threading the needle of the sewing machine, test to see if the buttonhole attachment is on straight by operating with a piece of paper under the cloth clamp. The needle will perforate a pattern of stitching on the paper. This pattern should center left and right in the opening of the cloth clamp. If line of stitching is not straight in the cloth clamp, loosen adaptor screw and straighten the buttonhole attachment. If buttonhole attachment is not on straight, needle may strike one side of cloth clamp when attachment is set at widest stitch.

SELECTING TEMPLATE

A set of templates with which to make various size buttonholes is furnished with the attachment. The sizes cover buttonhole lengths 5/16", 5/8, 13/16" and 1 1/16" for regular buttonholes and a keyhole shaped template 1 1/16" for suits and coats. (The 1 1/16" template for a regular buttonhole will be found in the attachment.)

To determine the template needed to make the correct size buttonhole, the

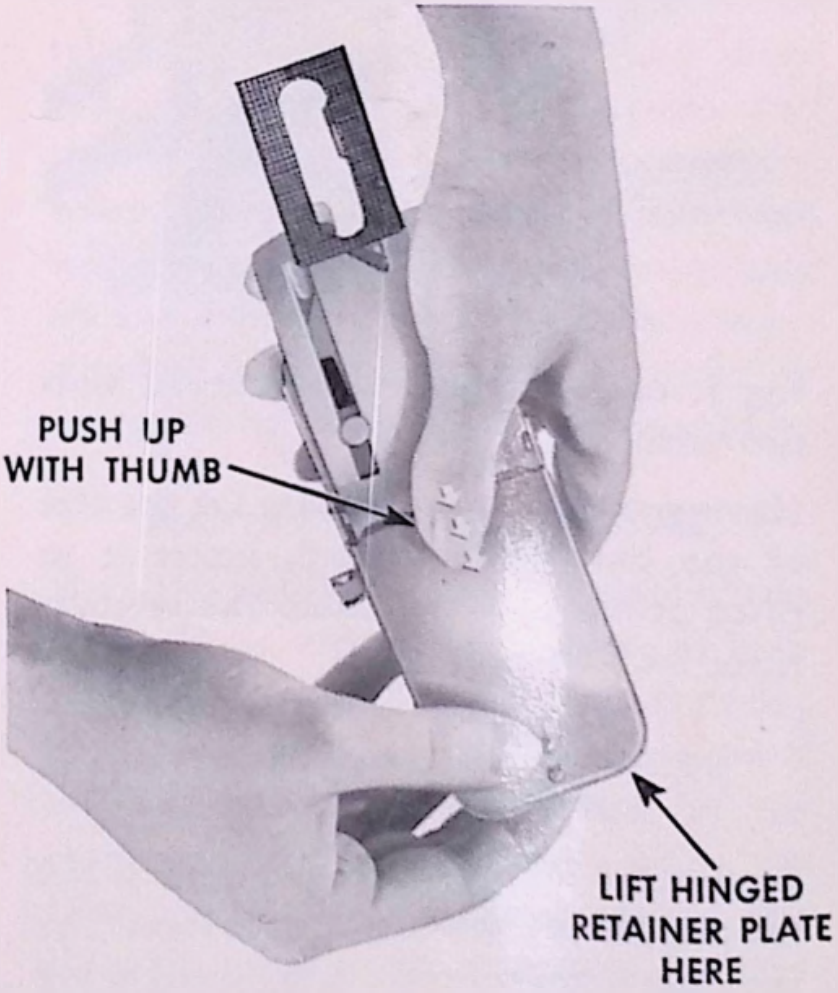


length of cutting area of the buttonhole made by each key is indicated by the measurement line embossed on back of key and the size notation embossed alongside of line. To determine the key needed to make the correct size buttonhole for a flat button, place the button over this measurement line on the back of the key.

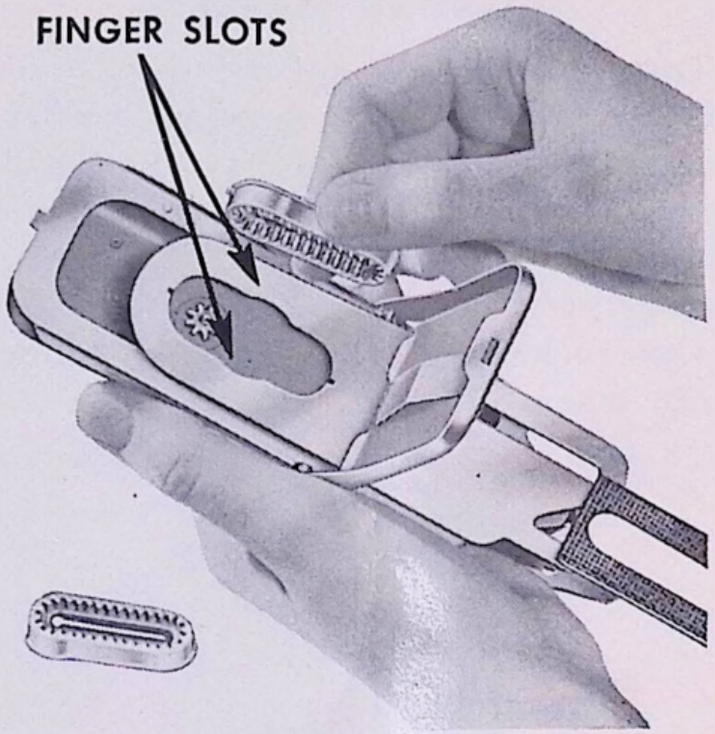
Using each key make a sample of each buttonhole on a scrap of light colored fabric. Mark the length under each one and keep the sample handy in your buttonhole attachment case. Use the sample buttonholes to test ornamental buttons which are thick or irregularly shaped.

INSERTING TEMPLATE

Turn the cloth clamp adjusting knob clockwise until the cloth clamp has just passed its extreme forward position moving out from the attachment. Turn the attachment bottom side up. Push the retainer plate toward back by pushing the edge forward with the thumb, lifting rear end with the forefinger.



Raise the retainer plate toward you until the template which is in the attachment is visible. Remove the template by grasp-



ing it on each side in the curved slots provided.

Having selected the template for the size of the buttonhole desired, insert it in place of one removed. Snap the retainer plate back into position.

CONDITIONING MACHINE FOR BUTTONHOLE MAKING

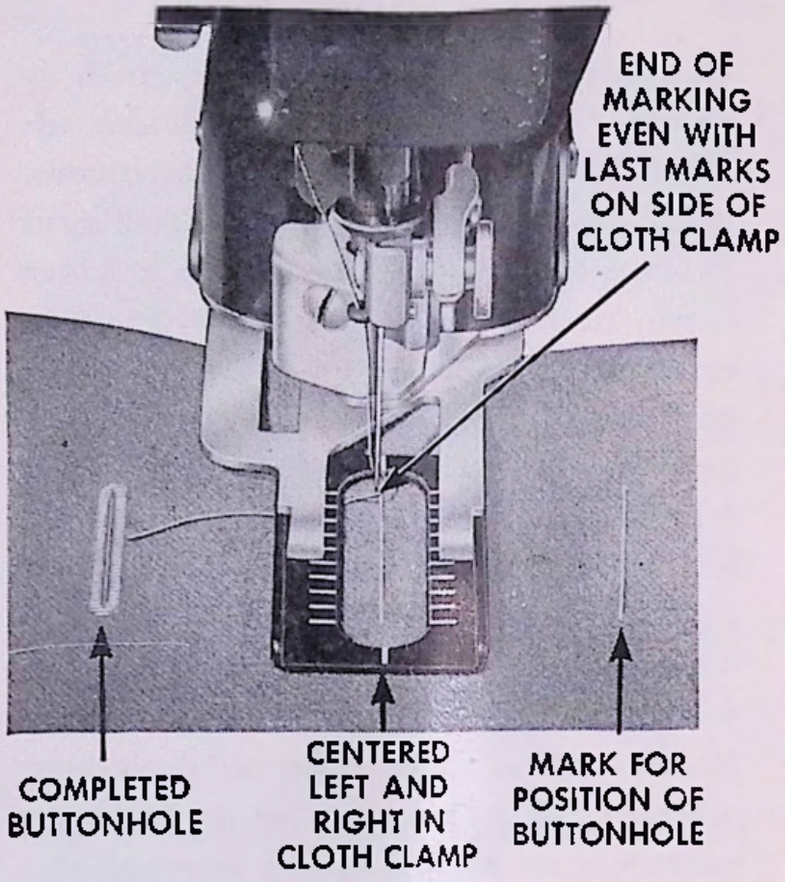
Be sure the sewing machine needle is not bent nor blunt on the point. It should be the right number for the size thread being used to make the buttonholes. Fine cotton, mercerized and silk threads make neater buttonholes than coarse, heavy threads.

SETTING STITCH WIDTH

The width of the buttonhole stitch is adjusted by moving the stitch width adjustor at the left side of the attachment. Press down on the adjustor lever and move it back toward the W for a wider stitch, or forward toward N for a narrower stitch. The lever can be placed in any one of the six positions which are marked above the slot. Heavy or bulky fabrics require a wide stitch and sheer fabrics require a narrow stitch. The cutting space is regulated automatically when the adjustor is changed from one width to another. Make a test buttonhole on the fabric to be used to determine whether the stitch needs to be wider or narrower to make a good buttonhole.

MAKING THE BUTTONHOLE

Mark the position for each buttonhole on the garment with chalk or a line of basting. Raise presser bar and place the edge of garment under the cloth clamp. Lower the needle into the upper end of the marking for the buttonhole. Turn the cloth clamp adjusting knob until the cloth clamp is in its maximum forward position. The needle will then be at the back of the opening in the cloth clamp. Lower the presser bar so that the cloth


END OF MARKING EVEN WITH LAST MARKS ON SIDE OF CLOTH CLAMP
COMPLETED BUTTONHOLE
CENTERED LEFT AND RIGHT IN CLOTH CLAMP
MARK FOR POSITION OF BUTTONHOLE

will be held firmly under the cloth clamp. Hold upper thread, start stitching, guiding thread under stitching. Thread can be held so it will be under stitching around entire buttonhole, giving extra strength, or clipped after several stitches have fastened it. Stitch around a second time if a stronger and more raised finish is desired. Tie end threads on wrong side.

Make samples on the fabric to be used before making buttonholes on your garment.

THREADING AND TENSIONS

Thread the machine as for ordinary stitching. Normal tensions on the threads can be used quite satisfactorily. However a tighter lower tension will produce a whip stitch buttonhole and a very free bobbin tension and tight upper tension will produce a purl stitch effect, if desired.

Set the machine stitch length regulator for the shortest stitch.

If the particular fabric being used has a tendency to slide under the cloth clamp, increase the pressure on the presser bar slightly by turning the presser bar cap screw down several turns, the cloth will then be held more firmly.

HINTS FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF FABRICS

Good buttonholes can be made in all types of fabrics. However, loosely woven fabrics and fabrics which stretch easily such as jersey should have an interfacing of a firm fabric. This interfacing holds fabric firmly so that a neat buttonhole is made. Use cambric or taffeta between woolens and rayons; organdy or lawn between lightweight and sheer fabrics.

When working with several thicknesses of fabric with high pile or heavy nap,

teeth of cloth clamp may interfere with inserting garment under cloth clamp. This can be easily overcome by holding a piece of clear cellulose, such as cellulose used as window in your card case over the material while it is being positioned under the cloth clamp. When the cloth is correctly positioned in the cloth clamp, the cellulose can be slipped out and sewing machine presser bar lowered to clamp garment into position. Slide cellulose over finished buttonhole when removing garment from under cloth clamp.

Tarlatan can be placed over difficult fabrics which resist the needle such as broadcloth and jersey. After buttonhole is made, cut tarlatan along one side of the buttonhole and pull through from opposite end.

CUTTING BUTTONHOLES

Use buttonhole scissors or small sharply pointed scissors to cut buttonholes open.

Buttonholes should always be long enough to go over the button without stretching. Undue strain would weaken the ends of the buttonholes. Cut carefully from end to end so none of the machine stitches will be severed. A razor blade

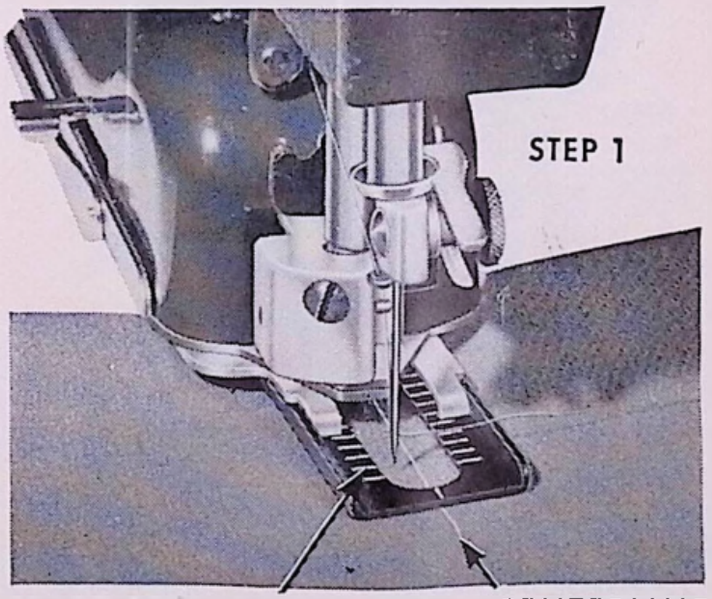
can be used to cut the buttonholes if a wooden spool or block is used underneath.

MAKING EXTENDED BUTTONHOLES

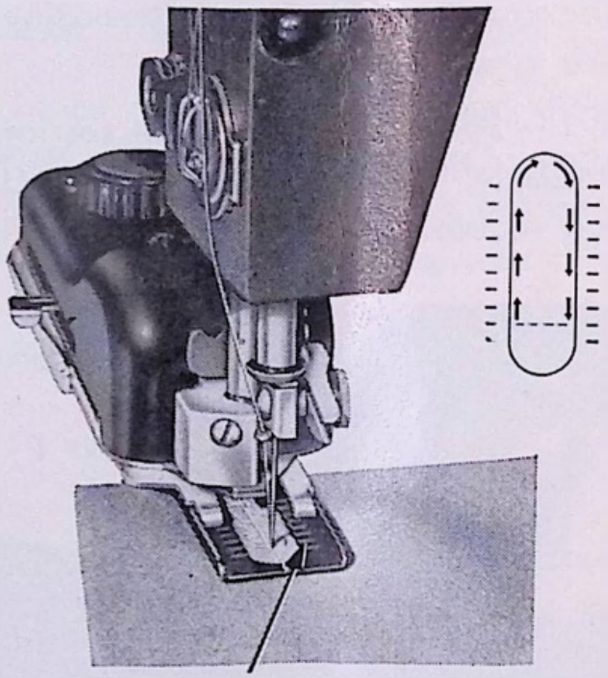
Make an extended buttonhole in two easy steps. First, stitch a one-inch, open ended buttonhole. Then add the length and end in a second step to get size desired in finished buttonhole.

In making an extended buttonhole, use the 1 1/16" template for either the keyhole or the straight buttonhole, depending on which type is wanted.

STEP 1 — For making one-inch section of buttonhole, place garment under cloth clamp so centerline marking of button-



hole is centered in clamp left and right. End of centerline marking, as in making regular buttonholes is opposite last line at rear of cloth clamp. Lower cloth clamp. Then set cloth clamp by turning adjusting knob so needle is opposite 2nd mark from front on left side of cloth clamp, it is not necessary for you to measure it, but this will allow one inch from needle to back end of centerline of marking.

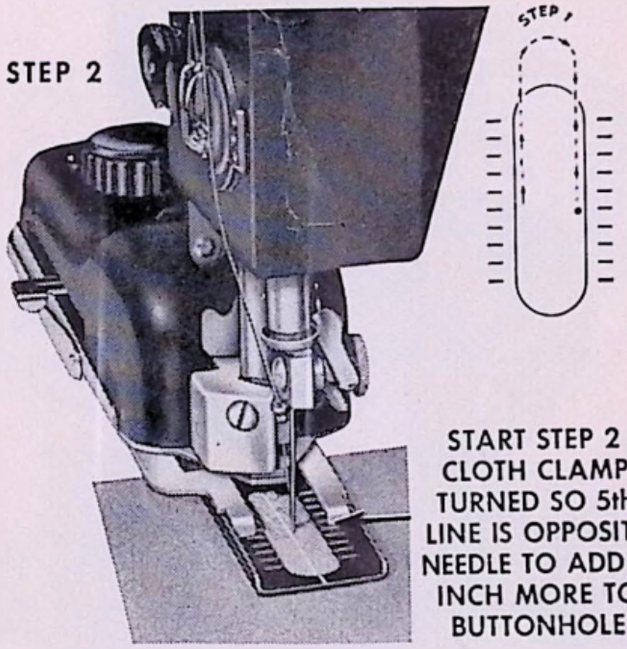


END OF STEP ONE AT 2nd MARK ON RIGHT. NEEDLE DOWN IN FABRIC WHILE CLOTH CLAMP IS RAISED AND MOVED

END OF STEP 1—Start stitching up left side of buttonhole. Continue stitching around end and down right side until needle is

opposite starting point. You have now completed a one-inch buttonhole with the end nearest you open.

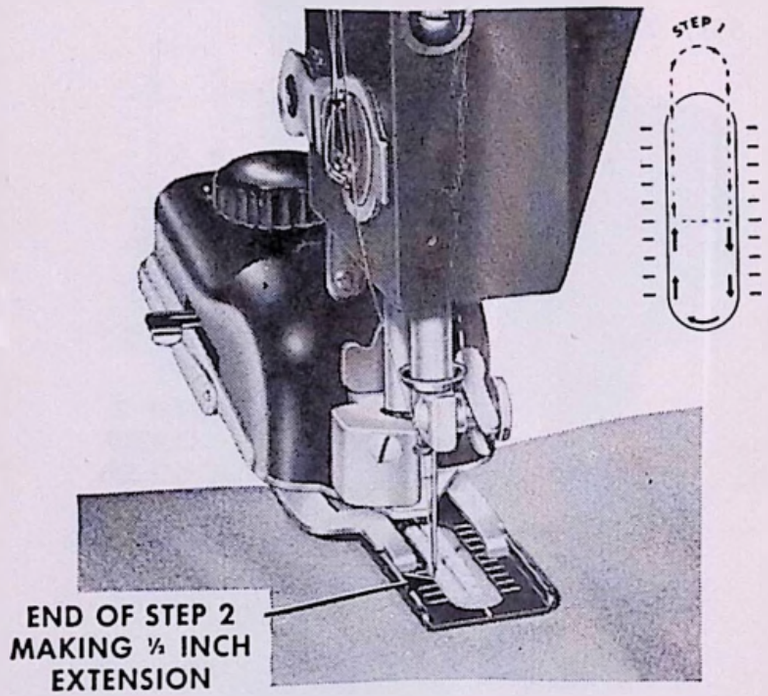
STEP 2—Put needle down into fabric. Hold fabric firmly with left hand, (it must not move) raise cloth clamp by raising presser bar with right hand. Then move cloth clamp by turning cloth clamp



adjusting knob. Make almost complete circuit but stop clamp so needle is at mark on right side of cloth clamp that will give desired increase to one-inch buttonhole to make size wanted. Each space between the marks ahead of needle adds

⅛" to one-inch buttonhole already completed. To make a 1½" buttonhole allow 4 spaces ahead of needle, that is, your needle should be opposite the 5th line on the right of the clamp.

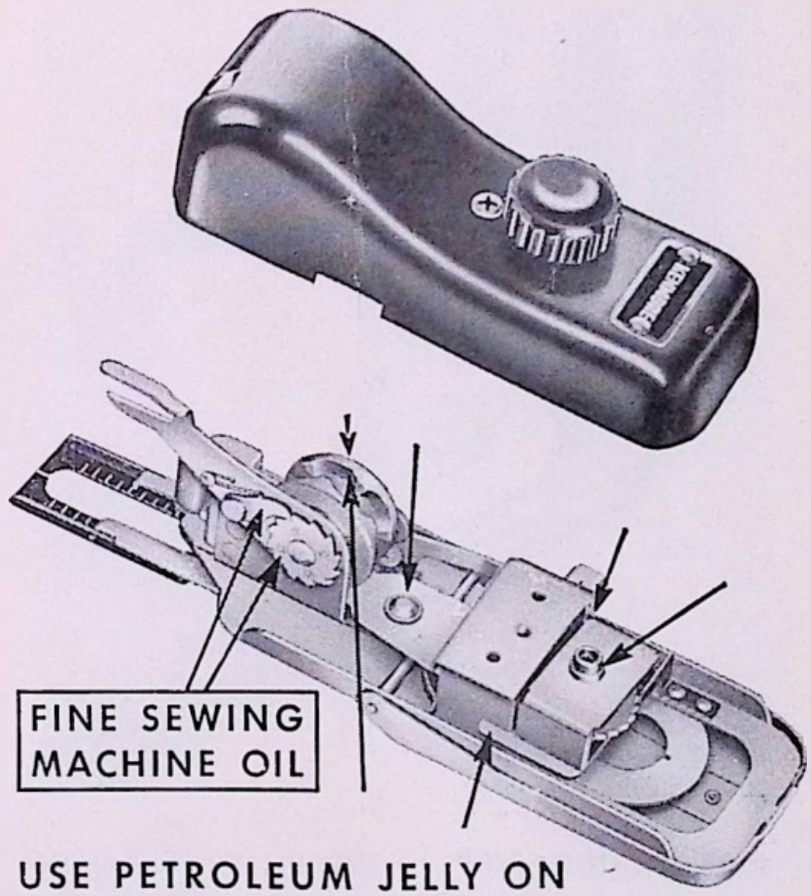
END OF STEP 2 – Lower cloth clamp, continue to stitch down right side, around end, and up left side of clamp. This should complete extended buttonhole.



If you desire to stitch around buttonhole a second time to get a more raised effect, needle should be down to hold cloth so you can reset attachment to start of step one and repeat as above.

LUBRICATION POINTS

Your buttonhole worker has been lubricated at the factory and with normal use will need little lubrication. One drop of fine sewing machine oil about twice a year is needed on the pawl and ratchet.

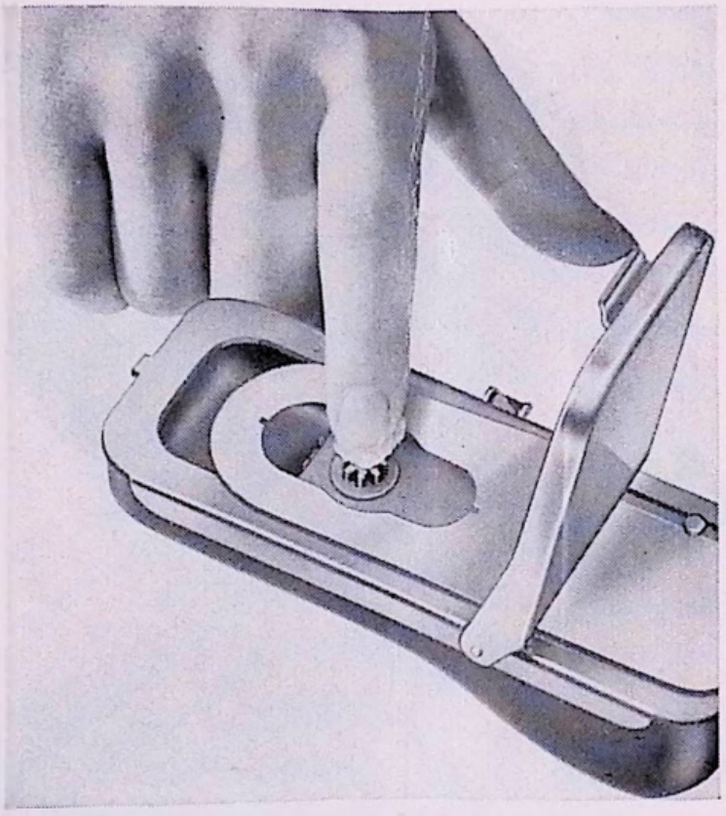


USE PETROLEUM JELLY ON THE REST OF THESE POINTS

This is easily oiled through the fork arm slot without removing the cover. Other parts may be lubricated with sewing machine motor lubricant or petroleum

jelly about once a year. Except for the cogwheel located under the key, cover must be removed to reach the parts requiring petroleum jelly.

The cover is easily removed by unscrewing cloth clamp adjusting knob and re-



moving one screw in top of cover. Cover lifts off. To lubricate cogwheel that contacts the template, turn the attachment bottom side up and release the retainer plate. Remove the key and apply a small amount of petroleum jelly to the cogwheel with your finger.

GB24925
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